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# THE INTREIGUES OF THE French King AT CONSTANTINOPLE, &c.

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OF THE

# French King

AT

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# THE INTREIGUES OF THE French King AT *CONSTANTINOPLE*, To Embroil CHRISTENDOM:

DISCOVERED

In several *DISPATCHES* past betwixt Him and the Late *Grand Seignior*, *Grand Vizier*, and Count *TECKILY*.

All of them found among that *Count*'s Papers seiz'd in *December* last.

None of them being hitherto seen in *English*.

WITH

Some REFLECTIONS upon them.

Published by Authority.

*LONDON*: Printed for *Dorman Newman*, at the *King's Arms* in the *Poultry*. 1689.

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# To the Reader.

NOtwithſtanding all the World lays the blame of this War of the Turks, at the French King's door; and that the Emperour in his Declaration againſt France, does expreſly aſſert, That, that King by his Ambaſſadour at Conſtantinople, had ſtir'd up the Ottomans to break the Truce with the Chriſtians, and to fall in upon the Hereditary Countries of the Houſe of Auſtria: Yet this Intreigue could not be made out from any demonſtrative evidence till of late, when in a parcel of Count Teckly's Papers, ſeiz'd in December laſt, the Duplicates of the following Diſpatches were found among them, which has put the Affair now beyond all queſtion. Theſe Duplicates being

*mentioned in a Book printed at* Rome *in* Italian, *about four Months ago, called,* The Miſeries of Chriſtendom, occaſion'd by the Ambition of the moſt Chriſtian King, *were Copied from thence, and ſent hither; the Book it ſelf being too large, and its Contents too dangerous, to be conveyed by the ordinary Pacquet.*

*To make theſe* Diſpatches *publick, and to give ſome few neceſſary hints to render them intelligible, is all that I aim at in the following Sheets, or that thou art to expect at preſent from me upon this Subject.*

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THE

# THE INTREIGUES OF THE French King AT *CONSTANTINOPLE*, &c.

THE Treaty of *Nimeguen* had mightily changed the Face of *Europe*, and the Temple of *Janus* ſeem'd once more ſhut for good and all: The *Empire*, *Spain*, *France*, *England*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and the *United Provinces* began all of them to breath *a calmer Air*, and to bury the remembrance of *a bloody War*, in the felt Bleſſings of *a Serener Peace*. It was not Chriſtendom alone that was thus happy; The *Ottomans*, though Enemies to the Religion, yet in all their Conduct appear'd Friends to the Perſons and Intereſts of

the Christians, and under the sway of a peaceable Prince *Mahomet* the Fourth, they enjoy'd without Envy or Disturbance, the fruits of the Treaty made with the Emperour, *Anno* 1664. The Houses of *Austria* and *France*, the two great Competitors in the late War, seem'd to be united in an indissoluble Friendship, by the Marriage of *his Catholick Majesty*, with *Mademoselle d' Orleans*, the *French* King's Niece; And the great Personal Endowments of that beautiful Princess, promis'd the continuance of a good understanding betwixt her Husband and her Uncle, by her means.

This was the state of *Europe*, and thus it might have been to this day, if the boundless Ambition of *Lewis* the XIV. *the Most Christian King*, had not plung'd her of new again into Miseries greater than hitherto they had fell. This restless Monarch's aims were always rowling upon *the Emperial Dignity*; And to be the most Absolute King of *France*, of all that went before him, was not a sufficient quarry for this soaring Mind, unless he could attain to be Emperour of *Germany* at the same time: It was not the first time, that *the Most Christian Kings* had made, the strictest Alliances with the *Turks*: One of the greatest, and perhaps best of them,

had

had above an Hundred and forty years ago, brought an *Ottoman* Army before the Walls of *Vienna*, and was within an Ace of seeing that *Rampart* of Chriſtendom laid in Aſhes.

*Lewis* the XIV. entertain'd the ſame inclinations that *Francis* the Firſt had, and his inveterate hatred of *Leopold*, came nothing ſhort of his Predeceſſors to *Charles*: The Emperial Dignity, and the Ruin of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, were the two *Whites* they both equally ſhot at, and both of them had been diſappointed of the *firſt*.

Many more were the Barrs that obſtructed the deſigns of *Francis the Firſt*, than thoſe which *Lewis* had to grapple with. *Francis* had no fewer Enemies than the Kingdoms of *Spain*, *Naples*, *Scicily* and *Sardignia*, the whole *Seventeen Provinces of the Low-Countries*, and the greateſt Dutchy in *Europe*, that of *Millain*; All of them united together in the Perſon of *Charles the Fifth*, together with the unexhauſtible Riches of *the New-found World*, to bear up his Expences. *Francis* had likewiſe to do with the other Brother *Ferdinand*, King of the *Romans*, *Boheme* and *Hungary*, and Maſter of all *the Hereditary Countries* of the Houſe of *Auſtria* in *Germany*. In fine, *Francis* his Fate led him to

contend

contend with the Houſe of *Auſtria* when it was in its *Vertical height*, and made the greateſt Figure that *Europe* had ſeen in one Family ſince the days of *Charles the Great.*

*Lowis* the XIV. upon the contrary, had all reaſon in the World, to expect a better Event of his Ambitious hopes, than what attended *Francis the Firſt.* The Family of *Auſtria* was now ſunk greatly in its Power, and was at the loweſt ebb of its Fortune; Being divided to boot into two diſtinct Families, poſſeſt of Countries at a great diſtance one from another, and neither of them in capacity to lend one another any conſiderable aſſiſtance: And which added greatly to its misfortune, the whole Family was now reduced to the number of *Three Males* only, *the Emperour*, *the King of Spain*, and *the Arch-Duke*; the Emperour being paſt the Meridian of his Age, the King of *Spain* not yet attain'd the years of Majority, and of a weak and valitudinary Conſtitution, and the Arch-Duke as yet but a Child.

There was one thing more that flatter'd the Ambitious hopes of *the Moſt Chriſtian King*, the proſpect of *the Crown of Spain*, with all its vaſt Territories in *the old and new Worlds*, through the deceaſe of his Catholick Majeſty. It's true, that

that in *the Contract of Marriage* betwixt *Lowis* the XIII. and the then *Infanta* of *Spain*, and in *that* of *Lowis* the XIV. with the Sister of his present *Catholick Majesty*, both of them Ratified by *the Treaty of Perinees*. These two Kings did *Renounce* all benefit of Succession to the *Crown of Spain*, or to any of its Dominions, upon the failure of that *Male-branch of Austria*. But *Lowis* the XIV. has left us no ground to doubt of the little value he puts upon *Treaties* or *Agreements* of that nature, and how easily his Conscience might over-come any scruple arising therefrom, in case of the Death of his Catholick Majesty without Issue, when there would be so vast an Interest at stake.

I am loath to meddle with that Affair so much talk'd of, about *the Cause of the Queen of* Spain's *Barrenness*: The Court of *France* knows best what truth is in it; and indeed one might pardonably enough conclude, That the Politicks of that Court would make no scruple, to hinder at any rate the further increase of the House of *Spain*; And that if the Art of Physick could possibly effectuate the design, there might be gotten some one of that Profession, at *Paris* or *Versailles*, to lend a hand to it. But the Death of that Queen puts a stop to any further

enquiry

Inquiry into ſo miſterious an Affair, and I am willing to bury the remembrance of it in that Princeſſes Tomb.

The moſt Chriſtian King having thus in his Ambitious hopes, devour'd *the Crown of Spain* upon ſuppoſition of the Death of its preſent King, there remained one thing to be done, in order to prevent any trouble from the other *Branch* of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, in the points of Succeſſion to that Crown; and at the ſame time to path a way to the *Imperial Dignity it ſelf*: And that was to break the Treaty between the *Emperour* and the *Turks*, and to bring an *Ottoman Army* in upon *Germany*: The Politick of which deſign lay here, That the *Turks* falling in upon the *Empire*, and the Emperours *Hereditary Countries*, might ſo far weaken the *Germans*, and undoe the Emperours own *Eſtate*, as to render *the one* incapable of ſupporting the *Emperial Dignity*, and to force *the other* to call in the *French* King to their aſſiſtance, and to Proclaim him *Emperour*, which event he had the rather reaſon to hope, that he had entertained Correſpondence with a great many Princes of the *Empire*, and had been liberal enough of his Gold to gain their Friendſhip. But if all this ſhould happen to fail him, the moſt Chriſtian King would at leaſt have the

satisfaction to embroil the Empire, and render them and the *Head of the* German *Body* incapable to obstruct his designs upon *Spain*, either in part, while that King was *alive*; or for the whole when *dead*.

In order to this so Christian a design, the most Christian King dispatches an Express to his Ambassadour at *Constantinople*, with Orders to him, to endeavour by all means possible to procure a *Rupture* with the *Emperour*, and to deliver the following Letter to the *Grand Seignior*, after having first imparted it, together with another Letter (which has not come to our hands) to the *Grand Visier*. The Letter being written Originally both in *French* and *Latin*, runs thus in the *Duplicate* found among *Count Teckilies* Papers.

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# To *MAHOMET* the Fourth,

## The most Serene Emperour of the *TURKS*.

*IT being always our Design and Ambition, to promote the interest and advantage of our Allies and Friends to the uttermost of our power, especially your Highnesses, our singular good Friend and Allie, whose Concerns We ever have, and shall own as*

 *our*

*our own; We have given Command to our Trusty and Faithful Servant Residing our Ambassadour at the Port, to acquaint your Highness as from us, of certain great and important matters, that concern your Highness's Greatness and Interest, with relation to your Kingdom of* Hungary, *and to the Incroachments made upon you by* Leopold *Emperour of the* Germans. *You may give intire credit to what our said Ambassadour shall tell you on our part, and may safely lay your Account so without Concurrence and Assistance, in what may contribute to the Glory of yours, and our Arms, against our Common Enemy. God have your Highness in his Protection.*

Given at our Palace-Royal of *Versailles*, in our Kingdom of *France*, this 3d. of *April* 1681.

Your Highnesse's good Friend,
Ancient Allie and Confederate,

*LOWIS.*

RE-

## REFLECTIONS.

WE may eaſily gueſs by the ſtrain of this Letter, the ſubject-matter which the *French Ambaſſadour* was Commanded to empart to *the Grand Seignior*; ſince we find he tells him plainly it was ſomething relating to *Leopold*, Emperour of the *Germans*; whom, no doubt, he likewiſe deſigns at the end of the Letter by the ſaid *Common Enemy*. I confeſs it's an irreparable loſs, that we have not got into our hands a *Duplicate* of the other Letter ſo written at the ſame time to the *Grand Vizier*, which was not among the reſt of Count *Teckly*'s Papers; among which, this to the *Grand Seignior* was found. But we may well conclude, That, *that Letter* was more particular than the abovementioned one to the *Grand Seignior*, if we take a view of *the partial Copy* of the *French* Ambaſſadour's Inſtructions ſent him at the ſame time from *Verſailles*, found likewiſe among *Teckily*'s Papers, which ſeems, by the abruptneſs of them, to be indeed but a part of *a greater number*, contained in *the principal Inſtructions*. What's contain'd in this Paper, is as follows.

Upon the back of the Paper it's written thus in *High Dutch*, and thought to be Count *Teckily*'s own Hand: *Concerning the* French *Ambaſſadour's Inſtructions from his Prince*, Anno 1681.

The Paper within, runs thus in *French*, and in a different hand:

" To aſſure the *Grand Vizier* that his Majeſty of *France* is, and always was, a ſincere " Friend of the *Grand Seigniors*, and this in " particular; and that he has on all occaſions " expreſs'd his value and eſteem of them.

" To give him an account of the preſent " low Condition of the Family of *Auſtria*, and " of the great Jealouſies entertain'd of that " Houſe by moſt of the Princes of the Em- " pire; And that in caſe of an Invaſion upon " the Emperour's Hereditary Countries, it " would be impoſſible for him to make any " conſiderable Reſiſtance, eſpecially conſider- " ing he himſelf underſtands nothing of War, " being taken up altogether with his ſuperſti- " tious Devotion in Jubilees, Proceſſions, and " the like.

Here there are above thirty Lines put out, ſo that they are utterly illegible. Then the Paper continues thus:

" To

" To give him an account of the preſent " ſtate of *Hungary*, and of the many Grievan- " ces that Kingdom lies under, from the Op- " preſſion of the *Emperour*; and to perſwade " him, that the Noblemen and Gentry of *Hun-* " *gary* long earneſtly for an opportunity to " ſhake off the *Auſtrian* Yoke, and to put " themſelves in the Protection of the Port; " but more eſpecially Theſe of the Reform'd " Religion.

" To give him all poſſible aſſurances, that " in caſe the *Grand Vizier* ſhall attempt any " thing againſt the *Germans*, He ſhall be ſure " of the Aſſiſtance of the King of *France*, by " way of a diverſion upon the *Rhine*; and " that all Meaſures poſſible ſhall be taken for " the Succeſs of the *Ottoman* Arms, in as far " as will conſiſt with that neceſſary decorum " which muſt be kept up, the more to amuſe " the *Germans*.

" If he find that the *Grand Vizier* reliſhes " theſe Propoſals, and that he inclines to break " the Truce with the Emperour, then He ſhall " deliver the clos'd Letter herewith ſent, and " directed for the *Grand Vizier*: But if he find " him ſhy in the Propoſals, then he ſhall re- " turn the ſaid Letter unbroken up, by the " firſt opportunity.

" If

" If he find the *Grand Vizier* Cordial in the " Affair, then he ſhall propoſe a League Defen- " ſive and Offenſive betwixt Us and the Port, " as near as poſſible to the Draught herewith " ſent.

This is all this Paper contains, and it's a great misfortune that it's not more large, as certainly *the principal* from which it has been Copied has been. And with the want of the Letter to *the Grand Vizier*, we muſt alſo regret that of *the Draught of the Offenſive and Defenſive League*, which appears to have been ſent with the *Inſtructions*. However, we have more than enough left us in this Paper, to perſwade us of the Obligations that *Europe* has to the *French* King's *Intreigues at Conſtantinople*, and where we may lay the blame of all *the Miſeries* ſhe ſuffers at this day.

I hope no body will doubt but that theſe *Inſtructions* are the ſame mentioned in the Letter written to the *Grand Seignior*, though *the Date* be not ſet down, ſince they run upon one and the ſame ſtrain, relate to the ſame ſubject, and have been both of them written before the War brake out. And by the by, I cannot but admire that Expreſſion in the Inſtructions, of *the Emperour's ſuperſtitious Devotion*; where He that pretends

pretends to be the eldeſt Son of the Church, gives ſuch a bad deſignation to the Worſhip of that Religion he himſelf profeſſes.

The Curſed effects of *theſe Letters and Inſtructions*, broke out, to the aſtoniſhment of all *Europe*, in the Year 1682. At which time the *Grand Seignior* brake the Twenty years Truce with the Emperour, and fell in upon *Hungary* with a formidable Army. And in the Month of *July* 1683, the *Ottoman* Army ſat down before *Vienna*, the Emperour and his Family being obliged to retire to *Lintz* in the greateſt Conſternation, and leaving Count *Staremberg* Governour within the *Town*.

There is another *Duplicate* of a Letter found among Count *Teckly*'s Papers, written to him by the *French* King in the Month of *Auguſt*, during the Siege of *Vienna*; and which by its ſtrain, appears to be one of a great many others, written about that time, and to be the effect of a conſtant Correſpondence betwixt them, and gives further light to this Affair. The Paper in *French*, is in theſe words.

To

To the Illuſtrious Prince, and our good Friend, Allie and Confederate, The Count of *TECKILY*, &c. Prince of the Holy Empire, and Palatine in *Hungary*.

My Lord,

*WE have given you ſo many demonſtrations of our Friendſhip to you, and of our Zealous Concern for your Intereſt, that We believe you have no ground to doubt of it, long before this time. I am extraordinarily glad of the good effects of our Friendſhip, and that our Enemies are brought to the ſtate they are in. Your Fortune depends entirely upon the puſhing it forward, for the Emperour will try all means to raiſe the Siege by his Allies. What We wrote laſt, We refer you to it; and you may lay your Account with another ſupply of the ſame kind, when ever the Paſſages can allow of it; For We will not be a Friend by halves only, but to the utmoſt extent of our Power. We wait with impatience the event of this great Affair; and We are preparing to be as good as our Word upon our part. This Currier you may truſt without reſerve, and diſpatch him by the way of* Denmark *after he has*--------Here are two Lines raced out,

our, ſo that it's impoſſible to make any thing of them; and then follows, *God keep you in his Holy Protection.*

Given at our Palace of *Verſailles* the 30th of *Auguſt*, 1683.

My Lord and good Friend,

Your good Friend and Confederate,

*LOWIS.*

## *REFLECTIONS.*

IN this Letter we have *the moſt Chriſtian King* expreſſing a Cordial affection to *a perſon* that was in Arms with the *Mahometans* againſt the *Chriſtians*; we have him ratifying his extraordinary gladneſs, that *his and their Enemies, viz.* the Chriſtian Emperour, is brought low; and encouraging them *to puſh forward* the Siege of *Vienna*, leſt it ſhould be *Reliev'd*. There is one expreſſion of his ſending him a *Supply of the ſame kind when the Paſſages* [illegible] *allow of it*; which muſt certainly be *Money*, ſince no Supply could thereby be meant, but either that of *Men* or *Money*; and Men he had not ſent before, as that kind of Supply he pro-

miſes now is inſinuated to have been; and conſequently it muſt be *Money*. But *how much* and *how often* the moſt Chriſtian King did ſupply Count *Teckily* in this kind, we are in the miſt; yet probably He coſt the *French* King vaſt Sums of Money, conſidering that *Teckily*'s Army was conſtantly well paid, when at that ſame time; that of the *Seraſquier*'s was always upon the Mutenying for want of theirs.

The glorious Actions of *Raiſing the Siege of Vienna* by his Majeſty of *Poland*, the Duke of *Lorrain*, and the Elector of *Bavaria*, was an Event too *great* and too *important* ever to be forgotten; And the News of it was ſo unwelcome at *Verſailles*, that none of the Moſt Chriſtian King's *Minions* durſt venture to tell him of it, till *Monſieur de Montauzier*, the *Cato* of *France*, undertook it with the ſame freedom he uſes to tell that King his Faults; And indeed never did *Lewis* the XIV. receive any thing with greater Concern of Mind, and more Reſentment of Wrath and Revenge, than this ſo happy an event for *Chriſtendom*. He ſhut himſelf up in his Chamber for two days, without allowing his neareſt Favourites to come near him; And ſuch was the Impreſſion this News had upon him, that it threw him into a

kind of Fever, which kept him in Bed another day more; ſo mightily was the Moſt Chriſtian King afflicted at the ill ſucceſs of his *Allie* and *Confederate* the *Grand Seignior*.

His *Majeſty of Poland* deſerves more of *Chriſtendom*, than to be accuſed of his ſlackneſs in purſuing his Victory againſt the *Ottomans*; and it were the height of Ingratitude to mention the *Motives* that prevail'd with that *War-like Prince* to return ſo ſoon with his Victorious Army to his own Countrey. Only this we may venture to ſay, That Prince found it much eaſier to Conquer the *Turks*, than to Reſiſt a *French* Lady that lay in his Boſom, whoſe Solicitation ſtopt him in the very midſt of his Career of Glory. So univerſal an influence has *the Moſt Chriſtian King* in all Places, and upon all Sexes, where his Money can reach.

The *Ottomans* were ſtrangely humbled by their diſaſter before the *Walls* of *Vienna*, and Count *Teckily* of all Men, had moſt reaſon to doubt his Fate, conſidering it's ordinary among Princes, eſpecially theſe of the *Mahumetan Religion*, to ſacrifice, to their Revenge, the perſons that have occaſioned their misfortunes. In this perplexity of Count *Teckily*'s affairs, his conſtant Allie and Confederate *Lowis* the XIV. was not

wanting to create in him fresh hopes, and to raise his drooping spirits by the promises of *his faithfulness to his Interest:* In order to which, he dispatches him an Express with this Letter, a Duplicate whereof, among that Count's Papers, runs thus in the *French.*

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## To the Illustrious Prince, and our good Friend, Allie and Confederate, The Count of *TECKILY*, &c. Prince of the Holy Empire, and Palatine in *Hungary.*

Illustrious Lord and Allie,

*WE have dispatch'd this our Trusty Servant,* the Sieur de Vennes, *to let you know the Affliction of our Mind upon the account of the Misfortune at* Vienna; *And We shall not at present reflect upon the Mismanagements of that Affair, nor upon the Methods taken by the* Seraskuier Bassa, *contrary to what We formerly wrote by* Monsieur de Lees. *It's more reasonable We should fall upon the Consideration of what is next to be done in order to retrieve our Affairs, than idly to regret what's past. To this effect We have given* de

Vennes

Vennes *our ample Instructions what to propose to you, and by you to the* Serasquier Bassa; *in which We desire you to give him full credit. I have ordered him to shew You and the* Serasquier *the Instructions Signed by us, and refer the rest to your own discretion and his. And because there is one thing in the Instructions which We referre to put in practice before We can possibly have your Answer, viz. that of making a Diversion; We desire you may rest assured, that We will not fail therein; and to that purpose We have ordered a considerable part of our Armies to march instantly to the Frontiers. We have sent herewith by our said Servant* More is above nine Lines altogether blotted out, and only these following words remaining;

*Illustrious Lord and Allie,*

Given at our Royal Court at *Versailles* the 2d. of *December* 1683.

*Your good Friend, Allie, and Confederate,*

LOWIS.

*RE-*

## REFLECTIONS.

IN this *Pathetick* Letter His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty condoles with Count *Teckily* the Misfortune of *Raiſing the Siege of Vienna*, and encourages him againſt it, by giving Inſtructions to the Meſſenger, to propoſe ſome things both to him and to the *Seraſquier Baſſa*, in order to retrieve their Affairs. But what theſe Inſtructions, ſigned with that King's hand, were, we cannot know any further, than in ſo far as concerns the *making of a Diverſion*, *and ſending of a conſiderable part of his Armies to the Frontiers*. Which Expreſſions may eaſily be interpreted by what followed ſome Months after the date of this Letter, I mean the moſt Chriſtian King ſitting down before *Luxemburgh*, which indeed was a conſiderable *Diverſion*, as being one of the moſt important places belonging to the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, and of the greateſt conſequence to the *Empire* it ſelf. I am very inclinable to think that the Lines blotted out at the end of the Letter, contains ſomething of ſo ſtrange a nature, that Count *Teckily* himſelf thought it not fit to keep the Copy of it beſide him: But what that was, I leave it to others to devine.

All

All the World knows that this Affair of *Luxemburgh* awakened His late Majesty *Charles* the Second; And that the *English* Nation espousing so briskly the King of *Spain*'s Interest at that time, occasioned the subsequent *Truce of Twenty years*. Yet it's not to be imagined, but His most Christian Majesty did cordially sympathize with the Losses that his *Allies* sustained in *Hungary*, and that the constant Tract of *Victories*, acquired by his Highness the Duke of *Lorrain*, and the Elector of *Bavaria*, were matters of the greatest grief to him. But what Letters or good Offices past betwixt him and Count *Teckily*, or the *Seraſqnier*, after the date of the last Letter to *Teckily* above-mentioned, we have attained no other knowledge of, but by common Fame; there being, for any thing I can learn, no other Papers found as yet, to give light into them.

All we can lay further from convincing proofs, in relation to His most Christian Majesty's Intreigues with the *Turks* since that time, is that which was publickly transacted at *Constantinople*, after the Dethroning of the late Grand Seignior *Mahomet*, and letting up this *Solyman*; which was thus:

*Solyman*

*Solyman*, upon his coming to the Throne, did send *Commissioners* to the *Emperour* to Treat of a *Peace*, and their Instructions were very favourable to the Emperour, yielding him all *Hungary*, except *two Towns*. This Overture of Peace, so favourable to the House of *Austria*, was so unwelcome News to the most Christian King, that he was resolved to leave no means unessayed, to obstruct its taking effect: And in order thereto, he dispatches an Express to his Ambassadour at the *Porte*, to demand a private Audience of the new *Grand Vizier*, and there-after of the *Grand Seignior* himself, and to propose some plausible things to encourage them to continue the War. Fortune has not been so kind to us, as to allow us a Copy of this Letter, and the *Overtures* then proposed by the *French* Ambassadour. But this is certain, that the only method the *new Sultan* did fall upon at that time, to quiet the Minds of his enraged Subjects, was to cause his Ministers to tell them, That *the Emperour of the* Franks, (meaning his most Christian Majesty) *would presently fall upon the* Germans, *on the other side, with so considerable an Army, as would necessarily oblige the Emperour of the* Germans *to turn the most of his Forces that way, and thereby leave all*

all his Conquest in Hungary to be re-taken by the Ottomans.

And that something of this nature must necessarily have been the Subject of the *French* Ambassadour's *Audience*, appears yet more fully from these two Heads:

*First*, Immediately upon that *Audience*, there was an Express Courier dispatch'd from the *Grand Vizier* to the *Turkish* Commissioners in *Hungary*, to stand upon *higher terms* than first they had offered. And,

*Secondly*, Within less than two Months thereafter, the most Christian King did actually lay Siege to *Philipsburgh*, and thereby made a final *Rupture* with the Empire.

What followed upon the taking of *Philipsburgh*, the *Palatinate*, and the Territories upon the *Rhine* now in Ashes, have reason never to forget: And the most Christian King has not fail'd his Confederate the *Grand Seignior* in making a terrible Diversion from him, of the Imperial Forces; but has far out-done the *Turks* themselves in the severest manner of making

War against his Fellow-Christians, and has done his utmost to deserve the Character given by the late *Pope*, viz. *the Christian Turk*, and *as great an Enemy to* Europe *as the* Mahumetan *one*.

*FINIS.*

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